Clergyman, and himself highly respected by his numeroue pupils, many of whom are Clergymen of influence. People, who are fully informed of the state of religious feeling within the pale of the Church of England, believe that an explosion must soon take place in that body, either destroying the Puseyite faction, which works on steadily Romanizing the Church, or forcing the Low Church, or Evangelicals, into open dissent. But while the Church is so deeply engaged in dogmatic controversies, we read in the papers that 36,750 lbs. of opium were imported into England last month, and that the people of England and Ireland spend yearly above two bandred and fifty millions of dollars for intoxicating drinks; and we have not heard that the Bench of Bisheps, or any other important section of the established Church has taken up the cause of Temperance. They care for the creed, not for the morality of their flocks.

can Minister.

Mr. Buchasan, (who was conspicuous among his embroidered and spangled colleagues by being dressed in plain clothes, in responding to the toast said he performed the duty, although it had unexpectedly devolved upon him, with hearty and cheerful goodwill. It his diplomatic associates had all been present, they could not have failed to be gratified at the manner in which the toast had been received, and, in their names, as well as for himself, he begged to return thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon them. He confessed he had been very tanch struck with the gorgeous spectacle he had been very tanch struck with the gorgeous spectacle he had been readily was fully equal to the description. This spectacle had made a deep and lasting impression upon his imagination in this utilitarian age. His country was progressive, yet he knew how to admire such a magnificent spectacle of ancient times. This was truly the age of utilitarianism. What a desertation of chivalry and romance it was to place a steam boat on the Lake of Killarney! [A laugh.] He might mention, as a commentary on the age in which they lived, that, at the very moment to day when he fluished reading a description of this pagent, he received a letter from his own country, making the most minute inquiries as to the mode in which a very distinguished statesman in this country proposed to consume the smoke of London. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] This was an idea which had not yet presented itself to the minds of his countrymen. He (Mr. Buchanan) did did not profess himself to be a diplomatist. Very far from it. But in this age diplomacy had rendered important services to the world. The first and highest duty of a diplomatist was to exercise all his faculties, consistently with his instructions, to preserve peace, and to promote friendly relations among the notions of the earth. This task, though less glorious, was far more useful to mankind than that of the warrior; and he ventured to hope that it might be successfully performed by the di

was far more useful to mankind than that of the warrior; and he ventured to hope that it might be successfully performed by the distinguished diplomatists who were at present intrusted with negotiations on which the peace of the world might depend. [Loud cheers.]

The Lord Mayor, (after proposing "The health of the "Lord Chancellor," who briefly returned thanks) said they were on that occasion honored with the presence of many of her Majesty's Ministers—[cheers.] among them the head of a Government which, it was well known, had exerted itself to the utmost to preserve the peace of the world. [Loud cheers.] The most unwearied endeavors had been made by the cabinet to maintain the peace of Europe and of the world at large, and he had much pleasure in proposing "The health of the Earl of Aberdeen and her Majesty's Ministers." (The toast was received with loud cheering.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE FIGHTING IN WALLACHIA.

THE FIGHTING IN WALLACHIA.

If we may venture upon translating into anything like a circumstantial exposition of events the reports fisshed across the Continent by the wires of a telegraph, we must prepare our readers for intelligence yet more unexpocted than any hitherto received from the seat of war on the Danube. A "battle," it is said, "has taken place, and "the Russians have retreated with loss." This might possibly mean nothing very decisive, but, from the additional information which has reached us, we are almost compelled to conclude that the encounter was nothing less than a regular engagement between the main bodies of the Russian and Turkish armies, is which the Ottomans, though greatly interior in numbers, succeeded in completely routing the forces of the Czar.

We observed yesterday that no accounts were furnished of the strength or the operations of the Russian main body which, at the first pasage of the Danube by the Turks, had marched to encounter them at Kalefat. It is now asserted that this force, which was under the command of General Dannenberg, numbered between 20,000 and 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajova and Slalins, so as to intercept the route from Kalefat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also teld by the lastest dispatches, were occurying Lesser Wallachia—that is to say, the country about Kalefat—with 12,000 men; but as this was evidently the chiefspoint at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force referred to had received constant augmentations from the other bank of the stream. Indeed, it was expressly mentioned that "large bedies" of Turkish troops were concentrated round Wiedin—the fort opposite to Kalefat, and all these could, of course, be brought over without much difficulty when the passage of the river had been once secured. Now, whether the Russians were retriefly upon Hundreds; "in the departed, in all probability the same face, and how many men must have shared, in all probability the same face, and how many men must have shared,

by the Turkish army with severe loss, and on a field favorable to the former. No doubt, the 13,997 Turke et Kuldard bad been reinforced, and perhaps largely, from the freeze concentrated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable, on any supposition, that they could have been raised to a strength equaling that of the Roseinas. Once Packs and some 55,000 or 70,000 man in Bulgaria. Of these has been already carried, becoming to reports, 24,799 across the river-vis. 18,000 at Ottomber. 1990 at Bulgaria. Of these has been already carried, becoming to reports, 24,799 across the river-vis. 18,000 at Ottomber. 1990 at Bulgaria. Of the trees, and 12,000 of his best steeps and been subtliked at Kuldat. This accounts for some 40,000 of his army; so that not more than 50,000 or more about the trees as \$1.000 of his army; so that not more than \$1.000 or many at \$2.000.

place of Cassel. The Minister cried "murder," and a great crowd assembled, instantly, but Count lessiburg theored, "Good people, be quiet, it is only your Prime "Minister, Hassenpflug, whom I am belaboring. Cheers greefed this amountement, a ring was formed, and Hassenpflug was whipped until the Count became tired.

The dismissal of the Rev. Dr. Maurice from his theological chair at king's College, London University, excites great attention among the Evangelisal party. The heresy of which he is accused, is that he does not believe in the eternity of punishment, but holds that Good's leve is greater and more universal than the wickedness of new. Of course the High Church interests itself very much in this question, which is in fact a question of the Church feel offended by the idea that all the sinzers may be saved at last, and no exclusiveness prevail in heave. I am credibly informed that matters will not remain in the present position, since Dr. Mantice has been enabled by a large subscription to try the question in the law courts. He is the son of a Unitarian Clergyman, and himself highly respected by his numer.

Though we are at a less to understand how these events could have been permitted, in pursuance of any preconceived policy on the part of the Russians, we must conceived policy on the part of the Russians, we must conceived policy on the part of the Russians, we must conceive the discount of the result of the convex. We cannot pretend to be of opinion that the conditions of past times are reversed, and that the military ascendancy of the Czar has now been transferred to the Sultan. We fully anticipate that the Ottomans will altimately be discomified, but, if the contrary should indeed prove to be true, more will be gained for the peace of Europe than if the Vienna note had been accepted by all parties on the day when it first appeared. If the Russian empire, so far from threatening the balance of power, or the liberties of more civilized States—as far from menacing the Turkish empire with absorption in its own—is actually unable to cope with Omer Pacha in the Danubian Principalities, the most difficult and alarming question of modern state politics will have been resolved at once. Mr. David Urquhart may then claim such a triumph for political foresight as never before foll to the lot of man, but such will be the general satisfaction of Europe at the result, that nebody—we think we may promise him—will be at all likely to repine at his exclusive credit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Church has fasher up the cause of reinpertance. The care for the morality of their flocks.

I do not give the particulars of the strikes in Lancashire, as your correspondent, Dr. Marx, seems to study this question more thoroughly. Some papers have stated that Kossuth has disappeared from London, which is untrue; others have declared that the Generals Dembinski and Klapka have got commands in Turkey, which is premature. Klapka left Marseilles for Constantinople on the 21st of October, but there is ne prebability that any Hungarian will obtain active employment before Austria has dropped her insidious mask of neutrality. Only the renegadoes of Aleppo and Damascus are employed in the Turkish army, and those French and English officers who have a formal permission of their Governments to enter the service of the Sultan.

A SPEECH BY MR. BUCHANAN.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 9th inst., the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 9th inst. the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 9th inst., the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 2th alt an extraording counter arrived from Baine frontier. On the 2th alt an extraording counter arrived from Baion, the following are the principal details: On the 20th alt Massian sen the Asiatic frontier. On the 2th alt an extraording counter arrived from Baion, the fide

cstablished at Orelle, had excited a great emotion at Constantinople and in the diplomatic circles."

The Moniteur states that the naval division, French and English, have anchored in the Bosphorus. The Admirals, Hamelin and Dundas, are at Constantinople.

Other despatches from Constantinople state that the Turks have taken Taeberked, in Asia. The first convoy of Russian prisoners had arrived at Constantinople.

Fresh military levies are being raised in Egyot. The son of Abbas Pasha has been named Minister of War.

The fellowing conditions are insisted on in an artimatum presented by Omer Pasha to Prince Gorchakaff:

"All the strong piaces in the Principalities to be given into the bands of the Turks immediately; the complete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the Powers against similar invasion."

It is stated, on good authority, that the French government has decided in council that 25,000 men shall be sent to Turkey, if the Emperer of Russia should persist in a course of aggression, or demand pecuniary indemnity as the condition of his discontining it. No order has been given by the Minister of War on the subject. The sending or not sending of a body of troops will depend partly on the state of affairs on the Danube, and partly on the despatches from General Baragnay d Hilliers. It will be only when pacific means shall be no longer availing that it will make still more open manifestations than the sending of the fleet through the Dardanelles.

There were already some English officers at Constantinople on the 25th—Mr. Wilson Wellesley, the two brothers Backer, and some others. They have left for Shunla, where they will be employed. Their presence will have a good effect on the christian populations, who have already seen with pleasure a Spanish Catholic General, Prim, take part in the struggle in favor of Tarkey. It is said that this conduct of General Prim may call for a demand of explanation from the Spanish Catholic General, Prime Pashkiewitch returned to Warsa

f Russin. nec Pashkiewitch returned to Warsaw with his family, from Homel, on the 1st inst. There is no truth in the statement that he has been to St. Petersburg.

THE VERY LATEST.

Advices from Rome state that the exciting news from the banks of the Danube, has created great excitement among the young soldiers of the Freuch army of occupation, and also among the oldest veteral s in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the compet authorities for permission to witness the operations of the

Turkish army.

The Dresden Journal contains some details of the millitary preparations of Russia. Besides the three corps in the Danubian Principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth moveable corps in Volhynia and Podolia, and large masses of troops are said to be concentrated in other places. At Krementshuck are eight regiments of cuirassiers and four regiments of lancers, and eight regiments of dragoons are stationed at Charkoco. Besides these, there are numerous. corps of Cossacks ready to take the field. Large bodies of troops, too, are marching to reenforce the army under Prince

WEST INDIES.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Files of Nassan (N. P.) journals, to the 26th of October, have been received.

The American schooner Ida, Delatour, arrived from New York October 28.

We are informed that the authorities have arranged that
We are informed that the authorities have arranged that

We are informed that the authorities have arranged that the Government schooler shall leave the harbor of Nassau for the out islands, on the 14th of every month.

A ship in distress appeared in the offing off Nassau, upon the evening of the 28th altimo. She was discovered to be an English ship under jury masts. We have not learned her name, neither her port of departure nor destination. Some weekers went out to assist her.

An extensive robbery of gold and silver coin had taken place at the store of Messrs. H. Adderly & Co., Nassau. Some \$15,000 or \$20,000 are supposed to have been extracted from an iron chest, by means of a duplicate key. Flour was reported scarce at Nassau, and had consequently taken a rise to \$10 per barrel. Sugar and molasses had also rises in price.

The Government schooner Union had arrived at Nassau.

foresen in price.
Government schooner Union had arrived at Nassau from Inagua and the various out islands in her route, on the 24th of October. We learn from this sources that at Inagua the weather had been fine, and that at Long Cay, Crooked Island, the sult business was favorable.

BERMUDA

We have later advices from Bermuda, reaching to

We have later advices from Bermada, reaching to Nov 15. The Royal Gazette says:

"The weather for the past ten or twelve days has been very variable, at one time it was exessavively approximate, and at enother the thermometer fall as low as 67 degrees. Falternheit. We have had strong gales, principally from the south and north-asst, and much rain fall in torrunts. What effect these meny and rather endden changes will have on the applicable, which atthurbands provails time will prove. Testerday we did not hear of any new case, though there were several persons very designously ill of fever.

AUSTRALIA.

The skip Severie Cops Bulley extisted on Saturday pare to hope to the days been then one previous at vices. We was indebted to the \$ 15 Persy take proprie too of the Melicorne thickly beginned and to \$ 5 the regions. Easy of Melicorne, but laters the F was a

He says the Baverie from New-York Web, 17 agriced to Michigan May 4. The provinces in the colon and heavy trouble merchantur bat Holmon stroy and or and boil gree this pulse and decided by one was bring and the first of the property of the property of the pulse of th

Merers, Whitin and Adams, Boston ; Johnstone, Faville and Clark, New York; Taylor, Michigan; Gliman, Wisconsin; Campbell, Ohio; Fries, Indiana, and 17 in the steerage. She brings 6,000 ounces of gold for Adams & Co, and at lowest calculation \$150,000 by private hand, even to the very tare, some of whom are about to settle down in our

great West, on farms of their own. None have been in the Colonies exceeding eighteen months, and one from Williamsburgh was only at the diggings three weeks, and returns to his wife and family rich whem he left in a little obscure part of its suburbs. All are net so lucky; we know many at work on the roads for the daily pittance of ten shillings sterling, that being more cer tain than digging to some, which is principally their own fault, from indulging too freely in excessive drinking and gambling on their way out, arriving at the destined port pennyless, and in many instances in debt and their bag-

gage in pawn.

The American barque Ella had been sold for £2,500.
She is to be called hereafter the Ballarat.

The ship Melland, from Boston, (slass.) was spoken on the 20th of July, bound's Geelang.

The barque Cauton, Gibbs, from New York via Rio Janeiro, arrived at Malbourns on the 21 of Angust.

The ship York, from Sandwich Islamis, arrived at Sydney on the 18th of August, also the ship Versailles, Eldridge, from Boston.

The ship York, from Sandwich teams, arrived at sydney on the 18th of August, also the ship Versailles, Eldridge, from Boston.

Mr George Train, of Boston, was engaged in the enterprise of establishing a fire and marine assurance system,
and advocating a new plan of exchange.

The five dollar piece passed current only for one pound.

Mr. Elliott, of the farm of Elliott & Arkill, of Pourist.

New York, had been appointed Treasurer to an Association of Canadians established in Melbourne, with a view of
selection gainst indigent immigrants.

tion of Canadians established in Melbourne, with a view of affording relief to indigent immigrants.

The Government had recently advertised for competent persons to establish telegraph lines.

A correspondent of The Melbourne Argus, writing from Sydney mon August 20, says:

"Mrs. Mitchel, the wife of the Irish exils, sailed on Thursday evening, with her children, accompanied by Mr. Smith, the gentleman who relied Mr. Mitchel's cacapa, to join her husband, awaiting her arrival in Sao Francisco. Previous to Mrs. Mitchel's departure, a deputation, representing a number of Irishmen and several other citizens, waited upon her to present her with an address of their sympathy for the past trials of her husband and herself, and their congratulation at the happier prospect now opening for them and their family. They presented her at the same time with a gold watch and chain of exquisigs work-manship."

manelity. Themes Werner, of torpedo notoriety, is now in Mel-bourne, with the Miss Busby, and their progeny of six. He made application to the Supreme Court for admission to the bar, but was refused.

We have already given the particulars of an attack upon gold escort. The following is an account of the arrest therebers:

a gold escort. The following is an account of the arrest of therebbers:

On Saturday evening, the 15th of August, Mr. Chief Datective Officer Ashley, accompanied by Sergeant Simook, of the Detectives and Detective Murray, started for Melbeurne, and went to the M'Ivor, accompanied by George Francis, the witness for the Crown.

The officers were armed with warrants for the arcest of four men, named Robert Harding, Edward M'Evoy, Goo. Shepherd, and George Elson, who, Francis said, were engaged in the attack, and who were found to be at or near the M'Ivor diggings. They reached the M'Evor on Manday evening, and the same night ascentianed that the whole of the men had left, and had gone to the Goulborn; but two of them, Harding and M'Evoy had left their wives at the M'Ivor.

but two of them, Harding and M Evoy near reasons at the M Iver.

Mr. Ashley then gave information of what had been told to Mr. Armstrong, who has charge of the police at M Ivor, and he (Armstrong) agreed to wait there and watch the tents where the wives were, while Ashley and his companion went to the Goulburn. Armstrong subsequently arrested the women to keep matters quiet. On Tuesday the detective force, with Francis, the approver, all on horseback, started for the Goulburn diggings, which they received that night.

the detective force, with Francis, the approver, all on horseback, started for the Goulburn diggings, which they reached that night.

On Wednesday merning Francis was despatched on horseback to scarch for the men, the detectives not thinking it prudent to show themselves on the diggings. He did not return that day, and in consequence he was given up as having belted. On the Thursday morning the detectives meanted their horses, and started to search the diggings. In an hour they found Elson and Shepherd in a tent.

We may here remark that the whole of the men were well known to the detectives as notorious Melbourne thieves. From further inquiries the detectives ascratined that the other two men had gone to M'Ivor. They, therefore, handed their prisoners to the Goulborn police, started for the M'Ivor on horseback, reached it the same evening, and found that the two men had been acreated immediately on their arrival, in their wives' tent, on the previous night by Mr. Armstrong's police.

Upon its being reported that Francis had absconded, Mr. Armstrong immediately sent dispatches to Melbourne, and the out stations on the various lines of road, among others to Maidon's Funt, where Francis was arrested by a cadet named Symons. Francis, along with the four other men were to be forwarded yesterday morning, from the M'Ivor, and may be expected in town this evening.

Altogether, the police have recovered between £6,000 and £7,000 in cash and gold. There are now nine men in custody. It is believed there is only one at large, and it is probable he will be captured before long. We understand the evidence against the whole of the robbers is very conclusive.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

- DESCRIPTION OF HUAHINE.

The schr. Emma Packer, Captain Latham, lately arrived from Huabine, one of the Society Islands, after a passage of 37 days, brings us many interesting particulars of this distant, but important group. She has a fine assortment of the luscious fruits common to that genial climate. Huahine is in lon. 151 deg. 8 min. E., and lat. 16 deg. 43 min. S., and is consequently distant 3,764 miles from San Francisco

The group, consisting of six islands, was discovered by Cook in 1769, and has until istely been under the influence of the English missionaries; but the policy of the French Government to extend its foreign possessions, has led them to usurp and claim the principal island, (Tahiti) where they are now forming a naval rendezvous.

they are now forming a naval rendezvous.

A description of one island would answer for any of the others. Hunbine is about forty miles each way and its coast is indented with numerous small harbors receiving the waters of several small streams—almost rivers. The principal of these, and the most secure for shipping, is that called Owherre Bay, where the Enuma Packer received her cargo. The Islanders, in number some 800, have several little settlements on the coast, but the principal one is at the Bay above mentioned. The interior abounds in beautiful valleys, exquisite spots of woodland, waving with all the luxuriant verdure of the tropics, and smilled upon by a perpetual summer. The gentic S. W. trades preserve a delicious coolness, and in this, as in all the Polynosian Islands, there seems but to want the benefits of a constant communication with the civilized world to make it a most delightful residence. The hills and rising grounds present the most enticing picture of rural beauty, their sides covered with a nover-dying expanse of rich green grass and bright-leaved-trees. The numerous valleys bordering the tiny streams afford excellent pasturing to the small stock of cows and horse which have been imported from Australia. The island produces in the greatest luxuriance, oranges, lemons, yams, bread fruit, bananas, limes and sweet potatoes, and the natives subsist upon those during the greater part of the year. The bays afford a variety of delicious ish. The Emma Packer has on board three natives who speak English very intelligibly, and gave us some very interesting particulars of the condition of the islands. They have, unlike most Pacific Islanders, fine ourling hair, with which they take particular pains, and are ready witted, cleanly and handsomely formed fellows. Captain Latham says they are fair representatives of the whole population. A description of one island would answer for any of the

curling hair, with which they take particular pains, and are ready witted, cleanly and handsomely formed follows. Captain Lathem says they are fair representatives of the whole population.

The Hushineaus have their political squabbles—as well as the rest of the world, and though they do not act on so extended a stere, they enter into the spirit of the thing with more than common animation. The island has been for years governed byen old fogy Queen, named Terataria, who, becoming enamored of a fair intried, blue-eyed American trader determined, like Mary Queen of Scots, to have her klizzio. The royal favorite so occupied her attention that she neglected the affairs of state, and scon a formidable rival appeared in the shape of Herimstites, a young and daring chief. He drew away with him the greater part of the islanders from their allegiance, and namerous battles have meased, in which from three to seven as killed on each side. The usual celebrations of beking of bodies and larring of heads takes place after every engagement. When the Euma Packer, lot a bat-ut hand just been fought, in which the Queen Terestria bad gainted a temporary edvantage. The official building were communicated by dremoning on a pork burrel.

Two days before the brightfi the island, a small call heat cases down from Takid, a distance of or miles and reported thems French men of war at that port in distress. It was stated that there were a large number of sich anang the same and the climate them may be formed of the scalability and contact of the climate them when an open host contact facts are not become of the climate them when an open host contact facts are seen than the miles were being control that states of the climate them when a spiritual the part is a fact and it is faired and the part in the fact and its faired and an account facts of the climate them when a spiritual the part is a faired and account of the climate them when a spiritual the part is a faired and account of the climate them when the same that it is a constant of t

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It having been proposed to publish Prof. BESSA.

MIN PIERCE'S work on Analytical Mechanics, provided
subscriptions to the amount of \$500 could be obtained
in advance, a paper was opened at the Cambridge Bookstore, a few weeks since, and on the first day forty-soven copies were subscribed for. When we consider the nawe of the work dealing in the very highest branches of Mathematics this fact certainly is very honorable to American Science. The subscription already amounts to 139

-Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU is engaged in translating CONTE'S Philosophic Positive, with the aid of Prof. Nichol, the well known astronomer. - Several publishers have applied to print BAYARD TAY-

on's forthcoming Book of Travels. It will doubtless appear early next year.

--Redfie'd is about to bring out, in a handsome volume,

a collection of the articles on the Crystal Palace and its Exhibition, which have appeared in The New-York Tri-

CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD. QUARTERS.

Saturday, the 26th, was a great day at Newburgh. The farmers of Orange County, stirred to the good work by several earnest men of Newburgh, resolved to bring trees and plant the bare field which, for so many years, has borne witness to the neglect of the good people of the town of one

the most beautiful spots in the place.

The committee who undertook to alter this position of affairs obtained from Mr. Charence Cook, landscape gardener, a plan for the arrangement of the grounds. This plan inludes a broad avenue, twenty five feet in width, leading to the principal point, of the place, a fountain whose basin is seventy five feet in diameter, a terrace commanding a magnificent view, and sidewalks communicating with the house itself, the prominent point of interest.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock the trees began to arrive. The plan of the grounds had been carried out near the house, and the holes for trees in that portion mostly dug during the previous week. The trees brought were mostly n good condition, and between 9 and 12 o'clock, the ground presented a scene of animation and busy good natured labor lightful to witness. The trees were all labeled with the name of the givers, who for the most part planted their own rees, but abundant help was at hand, provided by the

At 12 o'clock, the first gun of a Federal salute was fired. and shortly after Mr. J. T. Headley made a brilliant and opportune address. At the close of his speech, Mr. Cook presented to Mr. Headley, on behalf of the town, a sword which had formerly belonged to Gen. La Fayette, but which had been presented to Col. Francis Barber in exchange for his own, by the General at a social supper given by the officers of the American army after the battle of Treaton.

When these matters were maished, the contributors of trees, and the ladies, were invited to partake of a cold coltion set out in the famous room with seven doors and one window and its big chimney, up which, if one looks, he may see the blue sky.

Now that the work is begun, the laying out of the grounds will proceed with care and deliberation until it is completed. Newburgh way well be proud of the fact that when she wants a park she hasn't to batter at the doors of a corrupt Common Council until the gets it, but simply calls her people together and makes one for herself.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

JOHN P. HALE delivered the introductory lecture to the regular winter course before the Young Men's Association at Troy, on "An Unsuccessful Revolution," on Thursday evening, 24th. Mr. EICHARD H. DANA lectured, Nov. 23, at New-Bedford

n Edmand Burke. C. C. BURLEIGH lectured at Detroit, Nov. 22, on Slavery.

on Edmand Burke.

C. C. Berleigh lectured at Detroit, Nov. 22, on Slavery.

T. D. M'Ger lectured, Nov. 21, at Chicago.

Lucy Syons has created a great sensation in Louisville according to The Journal, and by passengers from Malisson, we learn she has been no less successful in the latter city. She lectured in Madison last night. (Cin. Times, 22.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner copies The Journal's eulogium and then comments in this chivalrous style:

"When such homage is paid in a Southern city, and by one of the most brilliant leaders of the Southern press, to beldames of the North, and to unclean theories of abblition and licentious growth, the morals as well as the institutions of the South are imperiled in such a manner as to excite alarm. We have no longer to defend a particular feature in our social organization against extraneous attacks; but the door is opened by a Southern hand for all the fanatical delusions and demoralizing reveries, which contaminate Northern society, and are calculated to debase our own, if once welcomed among us.

"Siseme! shame! that any man who pretends to lofty feelings, high talent, sense, distinction—any resident of the South—should so bow the knee to Baal, and prostrate himself before the corrupting dogmas of Lacy Stone. No grosser or more perverse idolatry was ever shown by the votaries of Ashtaroth, to the Venus Hettera, of Paphian impurities, or the worshippers of the incarnate reason under the type of a Parisian courtestan."

Lucy lectured on Women's Rights at Indianapolis on

TALIONI.-A letter from the Lake of Como, published in

Tallost.—A letter from the Lake of Como, published in The N. O. Delta, has the following:

"We passed the villa of Taglions, within a few yards of the window at which was seated that world renowned dank-use herself. We glided so slowly and so closely that I could see her almost as plainly as if in the same room. She looked faded, wrinkled, pallid and old. Oh! who could believe her so recently the graceful and lovely embodiment of La Sylphide! It is scarcely seven years since she retired. Taglioni is very rich, and owns quite a number of villas on the Lake, now rented out. By her side set a fair and lovely young woman, her married daughter, the Princers Traboskoe, and the flag of Russia floated over the pretty villa." ated over the pretty villa.

The Rev. Mr. St. Clare is traveling in exery part of Iowa

delivering Free Soil lectures.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at the Detroit Theater to night.

Gov. Bigler is now at Harrisburg. The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings is to lecture in Rochester

Prince Albert has adopted the American reaper on his

KNUD IVERSON'S right to the title of Martyr is still warmly disputed or maintained by the Chicage journals. Some say the story is a humbug; others say it is not. The Treasurer

of The Monument Fund acknowledges the receipt of \$1,455 64. We advise the Committee to hold a public meeting for the investigation of the case; and if a verdlet of 'accidentally drowned" is returned to apply the amount received for the monument to the establishment of a Hospital for Orphan Children. Mrs. Nichols's paper-The Windham County Democrat.

Vt.-has been discontinued.

Mr. WHIFFLE lectured on "Eccentric Character," Nov. at Cleveland.

Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography will be published in a few days at Boston.

Dr. Steiner, who killed Major Arnold in Texas, will be tried by a court martial, we apprehend, as soon as the treeps last ordered to the Rio Grande get into position;

before which time officers can hardly be assembled to form te court. (Wash. Star.
The managers of the Philadelphia House of Refuge have awarded a premium of \$100 to E. C. Hale, of Worcester.

Mass, for the best Essay on Juvenile Delinquency.

Gov. Coiller, in his message to the Legislature of Alahams, opposes the construction of a Pacific Railroad by means of the Pederal Treasury, and only wishes grants of

and to be made by Congress for its furtherance. Gen. D. E. Twiggs arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 19th alt. The Democrat says he is an coate for Fort Smith, from which place he departed in the stage on the some night. Of the procise nature of his mission General Twigg was not, when here, informed. He will receive or dere and instructions from the Clovernment when he arrive at Post Bnith

Mr. J. D. Babouch, morehant, of St. Andrews, N. It, who was avalitud and solute last injured by the late collision of the Pail lifes Hallmad, died in Bildgemains on Peday Mann and Metaum. The Husbington Store donline the fruits of The Historical angust that Manne Manne and Metaus. have been desided by the Prostless from their respective minutes for the present through from that the Spinite may

ant configuration.

See that the stage of the control of the patch, dated at Montgomery are said free cluster that the thou his exceptions and to be being have construct the beamings. course manneration for applies in the decimal of the branch

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The Inquisition." Thursday... Papal Aggression in America. Friday... Warning to Americans."

Bis Ws. Dos is playing at Boston.

Dicarse Bleak House is extensively read in the gold

Dickers Bleak House is extensively read in the gold fields of Australia.

Mr. Hou Millers, the geologist, is giving in The Edinburgh Widness newspaper, of which he is the editor, the story of his early life, under the title of "My Schools and "Schoolmasters, or, the Story of my Education."

The East, or Ellershers has become possessed of a complete copy of an important English work relating to the discovery of America. It is outside "Divers voyages" touching the discovery of America, and the Islands adjacent note the same, &c.," and was printed by Thomas Dawsen for Thomas Woodcocke in 1522, 4to. It was compiled and prepared by the celebrated Richard Haklay, who dedicated it to Sir Philip Sydney.

Prof. Jameson has been compelled, by reason of protracted illness, to resign the Chair of Natural History in Edinburgh University.

Shermban Knowles, who has been lecturing to deeply interested audiences in Edinburgh, on the dogman and

Shekidas Knowles, who has been lecturing to deeply interested addences in Edinburgh, on the dogmas and decrines of Popery, recently occapied the pulpit of the Taberracle, Greenside place, in the new character of a preacher of the Gospel of Christ.

The screw steamship City of Glasgow, from Liverpool Nov 9, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, with 300 pas-

THE SOUTHERN STEAMER ROBERT MARTIN .- Our telegraphic dispatches announced on Tuesday, that this steamer, which piles between Charleston and Cheraw, had burst her holler-killing ten persons and wounding several. The following letter was written soon after the occurrence by the Captain, and the additional news we extract from The

Captain, and the additional news we extract from The Charleston Courier of Nov. 22.

PORT'S FERRY, Nov. 20, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER: You will be astonished on receiving this from Port's Ferry, and it is a sad and painful daty I have to perform, but I cannot flinch. The Robert Martin's boilers exploded at this place yesterday morning, at hall-past six o clock, and I am thankful so many of us are saved as there are, vit: seventeen out of twenty-seven.

The cause of the explosion is to us unknown. One thing is certain, it was not for want of water in the boiler, for about two or three minutes before the accident I was at the boiler's head and saw the water tried and there was plenty.

es plenty. The engineer, mate and myself are safe—the engine

The engineer, mate and myself are safe—the engine very slightly injured.

Hen Welfsans, the cook, Peter, one of the firemen, Joe, second engineer, are all missing. Simon, Staghen, and four other dech hands, were killed; one of the above died this morning; they have been buried. Dandy, Bob and Burns are wounded, but I think not seriously. The boat is literally torn to pieces. She is now about one mile and a half below here. I will save all I can from the wrock, and will write more fully as soon as possible. In Fast, and will write more fully as soon as possible. In Fast, Since the above was in type, we have received additional particulars by the steamer. Pee Dec, Capt. Coates, which arrived yesterday evening, having passed the scene of the di-as er.

Capt. Contes informs us that the Robert Martin presents Capt. Coates informs us that the Robert Martin presents as complete a scene of ruin as he ever saw, even the auchors, chain, and a heavy how capstan which was on the deck, were blown on the neighboring bank; her dock was tern up, and fragments of the machinery, cargo and hull, blown in every direction. Mr. Ulmo, the first engineer, escaped almost miraculously—being on the upper dock when the explosion took place, he was blown up and descended head foremest on the deck of the boat, his hands trobably striking first no doubt saved him, but his head had received a bruise in the encounter, but nothing serious. Some of the lands have not been found since the occurrence, being no doubt blown to pieces. The boat had been taking in wood at Port's Ferry landing, and was about starting when the accident took place.

INPROVEMENTS IN THE PRINTING PRESS, - The Pater-Increvenents in the Printing Press.—The Paterses (N. J.) Guardian describes an important improvement of the press, recently invented by Mr. D. Baldwin, of Godwinville, called the Press Feeder, and designed to supply the press with blank sheets. The model is a soff operative one, and takes up one sheet at a time, at the surprising rate of 7,000 per hour. The manner of taking hold of the paper is truly ingenious, and works with the greatest simplicity. The apparatus consists of a horizontal tabe, to which are joined several small vertical ones; the whole, thus arranged, are given reciprocating motion from the pile of paper to the main cylinder of the press. Connected with these tubes is an air pump to exhaust them of the air they contain. As the tubes are made to pass over the pile of paper, the pump in its turn exhausts the main tube, and the air immediately rushing in at the lower end of the smaller tubes to supply the vacuum thus formed, draws with it the top sheet of the pile, which, by the external pressure of the atmosphere, is held permanently against the face of the small vertical tubes. The sheet, thus secured, is drawn forward to the cylinder, when the pump is reversed and the sheet of paper is discharged where it receives the impression. The tubes immediately return to their former position for another sheet, and in succession, till the whole pile of paper is worked off. This invention bids fair to dispense we she a large amount of manual labor, and strongly recommends itself, from great simplicity and certainty in its working parts. its working parts.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT DECISION—INJUNCTION MADE PERPETUAL. The following is the decision of his Honor Judge Duer in the case of the Broadway Railroad, testimony in regard to which was taken before him some weeks

Eince : The Atterney-General, Thomas E. Davis and others, vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, Jacob Sharpe and others.

This case has been fully heard upon the pleadings and proofs, and as she complaint has been amended by the introduction of the Attorney General, as a prosecuting party, I am enabled and shall now proceed to deliver my opinion upon the several questions of fact and law that are necessary to be determined.

I do not construct the \$267 of the Code, as making it the duty of a Judge who has tried a cause without a Jury.

the duty of a Judge who has tried a cause without a Jury, to set forth in his decision, as in a special verdict, all the the daily of a stage who as then a cause winout a sury, to set forth in his decision, as in a special verdict, all the facts of the case, including those not controverted by the pleadings and those which, sithough controverted, he may deem immaterial. So far as questions of fact are concerned, the Judge, in my opinion, fulfills his duty by determining the issues which, in his judgment, are material.

termining the issues which, in his judgment, are inaterial.

The only issues raised by the pleadings in this case, which I doem to be material, are the following:

1. Whether the railroad in Broadway which Jacob Sharpe and his associates, defendants in this suit, claim that they have a lawful authority to construct and ayow their intention to construct,—if constructed and regulated in the manner proposed, will be a public nuisance? and

2. Whether the grant made by the Common Council to Jacob Sharpe and his associates of the privilege of laying down and constructing the railroad in question, was made in bad faith and from corrupt motives, and must therefore be condemned as a fraudulent breach of trust.

The affirmative of each of these issues is maintained by

in bad faith and from corrupt motives, and must therefore be condemned as a fraudulent breach of trust.

The affirmative of each of these issues is maintained by the plaintiffs, and from the nature of the facts relied on, was necessary to be established by the clearest evidence. The evidence that has been given, I am bound to say, has failed to produce in my own mind, that deliberate conviction, that, ina case like the present could alone justify me in decreeing a perpetual injunction. Whether the contemplated Railrond will or will not be a public misance, is a problem which I am persuaded that experience alone can solve, and assuredly no facts have been proved, that could warrent mean saying that those members of the Common Council who voted for the grant, which is impeached as fraudulent, must necessarily have acted in bad faith, and from corrupt motives. Two of those members have been examined as winesses, and have stated, under oath, the reasons by which they were influenced in voting for the grant in question. I have no right to reject their testimony, nor to affirm that those who voted with them, were not governed by the same considerations. If they were, the grant, whatever may be my private opinion of its expediency, was made in the honest exercise of a discretion, which no Court of Justice can rightfully interfere with or control. The conclusion is, that, had the title of the plaintiffs to the relief which they seek, depended solely upon their maintenance of the issues of fact raised by the pleadings, I must have dismissed their complaint.

I proceed next to the questions of task, upon the determi-

which they seek, depended solely upon their maintenance of the issues of fact raised by the pleadings, I must have dismissed their complaint.

I proceed next to the questions of taw, upon the determinations of which my judgment will be founded.

The resolution of the Commod Council of the 20th Dec., is not an act of legislation, not a law in the proper sense of the term; it is the grant of a franchise, which, when accepted by the grantee, became a contract upon the terms and conditions set forth in the ordinance.

The contract thus made, from its nature and terms, is on the, se that if any of its provisions, especially those which enter into the consideration of the grant, are found to be illegal it is void as a whole.

The contract, thus, considered, is, in my judgment soil.

illegal it is void as a whole.

The contract, thus considered, is, in my judgment until and void upon its face, for the reasons that follow:

I the resolution of the Common Council not merely grants to Jacob Sharps and his associates the privilege of laving shown and ponetracting the realized which it has relieved in the recommon of contain significant or their possessionation of their possessionation of their possessionation of resolution and the many contains a significant for two lag years for the transportation of present the resolution of the state of the transportation of possession their three states of the following the resolution of the common three states of the common to the states of the states

and certain than that a municipal corporation cannot be a contract or by any other act, abrogate or abridge's own legislative or discretionary powers. Such was a language of Chief Justice Marshall, in Gorgilon v. The Corporation of Georgetown, is Wheaton, 593, and such the decision, as I anderstand the opinions of the Justice of the Prebyterian Church v. The Mayor, is Cowen, 384, and at Britton v. The Same, in which the counsed have furnished me with the opinion of the Court.

It was not denied, upon the argument, by the able conselled the definition of the Court.

It was not denied, upon the argument, by the able consel for the definition in the court, which it implies, if construed according to its terms, is to consell, and the only reply, given to the objection, was that the grant, although absolute on its face, may be repealed, and the contract, although not revocable by its terms, bo rescinded whenever the present or any future Common Conneil may deem it expedient thus to expect is laberest and inaltenable power. The resolution of the Common Conneil may deem it expedient thus to construed as I should have been bound to construe it, had it contained as express provision, rendering it subject to a future and an ecultions of repeat upon full deliberation, as insufficient and anastisfactory. I am yet to learn that there is or can be any exception from the rule, that a contract which a corporation has no power to make, and emphatically where it violates the provisions of its chariter, is void in its origin, and, I an yet to be true the action of the Common contract, which a corporation has no power to make, and emphatically where it violates the provisions of its chariter, is void in its origin, and, I an yet to be true that a contract, which a corporation has no power to make, and emphatically where it violates the provisions of its chariter, is void in its origin, and, I an yet to be a future and an expecsation of the Country of the provisions of the parties, unless the power of recenting it is expressly rese or statutory provision, which was in force when the contract was made. I refer on this subject with full approach tion and assent to the observations of Mr. Justice Bosward in the last of his advisory opinions in the proceeding against the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for an alleged contempt. I agree with him that it has certain never been pretended or supposed that a logislative gravialid, when made, and not falling within either of dear cettions I have stated, can ever be repealed, and I came believe that the Corporation of this City posses and therity which he Legislature of the State would see the provision in the Constitution of the United State which torbids the passage of any law impairing the obligation of a contract, is binding upon the Legislature of the State, but unmeaning and ineffectual, if the Constitution of the United State, which torbids the passage of any law impairing the obligation of a contract, absolute and ineffectual, if the Constitution of the State, but unmeaning and ineffectual, if the Constitution of a contract, absolute and irrevocable on ince, and which, it is asserted, it had the power to make any of the constitution between on meaning. It follows from these servations, that, where a contract is made by a Corporation, which binds and restricts the Legislative powers of the successors, it is either from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids its successors, it is other from the defect of power voids in successors, it is not pretended that they shall alone be forced to the construct, and that they shall alone be a trained by law, will have no effect on the rights of the prenticed to der

from the exercise of which a profit is to be derived, it monopoly.

This objection was endeavored to be met by giving construction to the resolution of the Common Concell which I find it impossible to assent, and which I am assisted, have reserved to theselves the power occurred to the minds of the parties. The Common Conneil, it was said, have reserved to the selves the power of making such regulations in relations the railroad, when constructed, as they may deem explicitly and in the exercise of their power, may throw one the use of the road to all porsons whatever—to all we may choose to run cars thereon. Such an exercise by the Common Council of their reserved power, as I interpet the contract of parties, would be a perversion of a language and a violation of its spirit. The power what the Common Council reserve is merely that of regulating the use of the road by the grantees themselves, that is of making regulations which the grantees, in the own exclusive use of the road, would be bound to observe. Nor can I at all doubt that it was the clear use derstanding of the parties that the resolution would secunt to the grantees exclusively the beneficent use of the road when mad, than it is actual construction; and upon no other terms I am satisfied, would the grant have been solicited or accepted. Their agreement, therefore, in my opinion, well not be violated more certainly by the total exclusion the privilege is void, as creating a monopoly, has not been asswered, and, as it seems to me, is unanswerable.

If the 18th article of the Resolution or Ordinance containing the grant, provides, inter alia, that the grantees shall form themselves into a Joint Stock Association, which without being in all respects to the associates of the catablished articles of security of the associates of the death or act of any associates of the death or act of any associates of the catablished articles of security of the case of the ordinary partnerships are governed to the provisions are a very plain attempt to create a lost of l monopoly.

This objection was endeavored to be met by giving a

or law, by which ordinary partnerships are governed. Such an Association the Legislature of the State may resibly create, but assuredly not the Common Council of the City nor can I do otherwise than regard the attempt at pajable usurpation of power.

IV. The v3d section of the amouded charter of 180 each state of 180 excess that all contracts to be made by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be farming the state of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be farming the state of the Common Council. Let it be admitted that the obligation of the grantees and associates to beld the intended railroad in Broadway is not a contract for work to be done for the immediate benefit of the copretion, and is, therefore, not within the legal scope of the section that has been recited. There are other provisions in the grant of the Common Council which, as it seems to make the section of the se

And following docisions were also pronounced by 1984

by over 16 holy March may in One, W. Name or ab-All The second Northern or commence of Complete Medical Science of the Complete Sc